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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1889.

STRANGERS ARE WELCOME. AL TROMAS'S SEXTON DOESN'T VOICE THE SENTIMENT OF THE CHURCH.

The Rev. Dr. Brown Says Sexton Williams Is a Servant, is Not a Member of the Church, and Has No Authority to Speak for the Rector or Vestry-Preacher-Undertaker Stephen Merritt Thinks Wil-liams Echoes the Sentiment of the Church—A Methodist Idea of Christianity

Mr. Benjamin W. Williams, "Superintendent of Buildings and Collector," or otherwise sexton of the Church of St. Thomas, was placid and benign yesterday, notwithstanding he was asked ever so many times if the opinions published in The Sun yesterday were actually and honestly the views held by him concerning the undesirability of strangers in the pews of St. Thomas's Church. The facts as printed in THE SUN were also printed in Truth, and between the two newspapers they obtained wide circulation. There were many who could not believe that Mr. Williams really considered that strangers were a source of trouble to him and his ushers, and that it was proper to tap them on the shoulder when at prayer in the seats and request them to leave. Mr. Williams Actically had to surrender most of his time to the discussion of the subject. He retained his composure all the while, and maintained that his position was correct. He could not see that his theory concerning the occupancy of seats by non-pewholders was in any way startling or remarkable, and was at a loss to understand why his views should be considered strange or

cause so much comment. One evening paper endeavored to make it anpear that Mr. Williams had not been accurately reported. He was represented as saying that he entire account which is published of an interview with me is garbled from beginning to end." When that statement was shown to Mr. Williams last evening he declined to confirm it and said:

"I am surprised thrat there has been so much interest taken in me and my opinious. I don't like newspaper not oriety, and for thirty years or more I have managed to avoid anything of this kind. I are sorry anything has been printed such as 'THE SUN had this morning, for some people are apt to infer that I consider myself as a lacge part of the church, and that I have an idea Utat I am running the parish and am above the rector, Dr. Brown, and the vestry, and everybody else. Now, such is not the case, and I feel nurt that any one should imagine so. No. I have no denial which I will make, and do ot ask for a correction except in this particuar, na moly, that I did not say to the lady who was at the church a week ago last Sunday, 'Now get out.' It is true that she was in a seat to which she was not entitled, and that I asked ber to leave. But I did not use the words, Frow get out. It would be impossible for me to say that. Then I regret that it should appear that I believe that strangers are not wellome. That isn't exactly the case. Strangers hay have seats if they come, but we do not by ny means seek their presence, and do not adfertise 'Strangers welcome.' They come without being asked, and you ought to attend some Sunday and see the kind of mob that we have to deal with. As I said before, our trouble is to keep them away. But they don't keep away, and often we have to accommodate 400 or 500 of them. I seat many myself. Yet they must wait for their seats. They try all sorts of excuses to obtain seats. Sometimes a lady will slip into a pew, and say she is sickly and canbear to stand. Frequently they will tell me they are friends of pewholders, and have been invited to the church. While they are talking to me I can see the pewholder coming along with his family, and then I know that the statement of the strangers was not true. All this causes a great deal of trouble, so that the most of our time on Sunday mornings is taken up in watching against the tricks of the people who don't belong to the church. I tell you we have to watch very closely, and that our chief trouble is to protect the pews from the strangers."

And so Mr. Williams spoke at length, solemnly asserting that he never could entertain the opinion that strangers were not welcome, and then with the same breath declaring that welcome." He did not seem to see any inconsistency in this. He explained at great length that he had been brought up in the faith of the Friends, or Quakers, and made a long argument to prove that the words " get out " were not in his vocabulary. That he had been hecused of using those words by the lady who was ejected was the one thing in the whole affair that he fult really sensitive about. Then very complacently Mr. Williams said that he would have no hard feelings over the matter, and expressed his hope that some of the men from Tire Sun office would accept his invitation to come to St. Thomas's Church next Sunday, and call on him at any time they wanted information about other churches, "for," he added. "there is scarcely a church of impor-tan se in New York that I do not know a great de al about."

adde, d. "there is searcely a church of importance in New York that I do not know a great de al about."

Ar. Williams is a remarkable man. His characteristics gradually impress a stranger. And after an hour's conversation with him one leaves feeling that his nature is unique. He has a blunt way of saying things, and he says he would rather sacrifice his right arm than surrender his opinion when once he has expressed it. It is extremely probable that he will have an interesting interview with the restor, the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, and the wardens and vestrymen before long, for they are entirely opposed to the policy which Mr. Williams has outlived. Dr. Brown certainly has a reputation for liberality and breath of view, and it would be unfair to suppose that he endorses the opinion sofrankly expressed by Mr. Williams. Dr. Brown and last ovening:

"I have always sincerely wished that in all my church work I could go on trying to do good, and doing good without anything getting into the papers. But since this unpleasant motoriety has been created. I want to have the opportunity to declare most emphatically that the rector and the wardens and vestrymen of St. Thomas's Church do not regard the presence of strangers as undesirable. We do want them. The Church of St. Thomas's the bouse of God. It is not a social club, nor a body of rich men selfishly organized for comfortable worship. The men and women of the congregation are liberal and whole-souled. Mr. Williams is our servant. He is an employee engaged to do certain duties, but he is not authorized to declare our opinions. If what he is said to have said is his views. I shall certainly take occasion to speak to him seriously about it. He has done wrong to say these things. But I do not believe that the people of New York will accept his utterances as the unterances of the parish. It would be unjust to the form of the congregation of St. Thomas happens to be prominent for its means, the rector feels that all he is called to do is to preach the Gospel of Christ t

be turned away."
Then there is no approval of the policy of interrupting persons kneeling in prayer, and asking them to leave:"
By no means. Such treatment is not Chris-Interrupting persons kneeling in prayer, and asking them to leave."

By no means. Such treatment is not Christian. It is not decent, and I regret that there is the slightest ground for any criticism of that kind. I have not had time yet to impress upon the custom of the church all that I would like to, for I have been here only about a year. But it in this respect there is an evil to be corrected. I shall endeavor to see that it is done.

"Is It probable that Mr. Williams will be descined in any way about the incident and his utterances?"

"Yes. I shall have a talk with him myself. If I find that these are his views, I shall see that he understands his position clearly, and will insist that his opinions shall not be expressed so as to appear as the opinions of those who are the only ones entitled to outline the colley of the church. I know that Dr. Morgan, and was catholy was extended and his motive was

them I repudiate the sentiment which one who m I repudiate the sentiment which one who only our employee has expressed.

A great deal of my work so far has been be in the way of advancing our charel. We deaver to help those who are not in the arch. We spend large sums in charity, and ay that now and always shall the stranger

church. We spend large sums in charity, and I say that now and always shall the stranger be welcomed."

Dr. Brown added that Mr. Williams was not without his good parts, and said that he had been of service to the church. But on this subject, he added, the saxton was undoubtedly in error. Dr. Brown did not let the day go by without talking upon the matter with Mr. Daniel T. Hong. He and Mr. George McCulloch Miller are the two wardens. Mr. Miller was out of town yesterday. After Dr. Brown had gone to Mr. Hong's house last evening Mr. Hong said:

"Yes. I have seen the article in The Suy, and it surprises me. The sentiments expressed therein cannot be too strongly condemned. Why should Mr. Williams say anything of that kind or anything at all? He is simply a raid agent. Those orinions are not our opinions. I am sure that not a single vestryman would countenance them for an instant. I do not see how Mr. Williams could have said anything of that kind. for the statements are at variance with our policy. People who come to worship are always welcome. We are glad that they come, and do everything in our power to make them welcome."

Mr. James C. Farzo. President of the Americant Express Company, authorized this:
"I have been a vestryman of St. Thomas's for twonty years, and I know the feelings of the others well. We are all anxious that strangers should come to the church and we do everything we can to welcome them. If Mr. Williams said the things credited to him he will get into trouble. As far as I am concerned he would not be allowed to stay in the church sixty minutes if he held any such views. The trouble is that Williams has an unfortunate manner. He has a rough way of expressing himself, and has been spoken to a good many times for it. He has been there for a long time, and has possibly an idea that he owns the church."

Mr. Henry H. Cook, another vestryman, was astonished when he saw The Suy's account of

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Mr. Henry H. Cook, another vestryman, was astenished when he saw The Sen's account of Mr. Williams's remarks, Commenting upon the manner in which Mrs. George W. Moore, the lady from Detroit who was ejected, described how Mr. Williams trented her. Mr. Cook said:

There could not be any excuse for being rude. If Mr. Williams strented her. Mr. Cook said:

There could not be any excuse for being rude. If Mr. Williams acted as she says, then I say he did a very wrong thing. I do not endorse the sentiments attributed to Mr. Williams, He is a peculiar man, but we cannot pardon such utterances on that ground. Of course, if you have a pew in a church, you naturally feel that you are entitled to use it, and that others should not take precedence of you; but I must say that the disposition of the people at our church is liberal toward visitors, and that others should not take precedence of you; but I must say that the disposition of the people at our church is liberal toward visitors, and that fire will be a successful to the congregation and one of the foremest members of the Board of Vestrymen is John H. Watson. He approved the criticisms of his and added:

"It was very bad taste for Mr. Williams to take of this matter in this way. What he said does not in any sense reflect the sentiment or the feeling of the vestry of St. Thomas. It may be necessary to delay scaling strangers for a while some time, because newholders desire to attend service themselves, and there is difficult; in floding room for all, but there and the feeling of the vestry of St. Thomas, and was of great value to St. Thomas, and was of great assistance to Dr. Morgan. He has ability, and can seat people quickly and well, but it appears that when he talks he loses himself. In this case he certainly appears to have exceeded his a

everything else. He's grown up with the church. He used to be next thing to a revivalist in those days—carried round pocketsful of tracts all the time. He was more free and easy than myself. He and the church have changed together. They think allike now as they did then, and always have done."

"What, do you mean that St. Thomas's Church agrees with Mr. Williams in his sentiments published yesterday?"

"Exactly, One and all, from top to bottom, are perfectly in accord on that point. No stranger goes to St. Thomas's towership, you know, He goes for curiosty, and they don't want him. The stranger goes to see the Vanderbelts and hear the music. It's the same at Dr. Paxton's church, which Jay Gould owns. They don't want strangers there either. The Strangers go to see Jay Gould."

"What is the ounion of the Methodist Church on this point?" was asked.

"Mr. Williams knows it. Where's that Sux, and I'll read you from his own lips what the Methodist Church thinks. Listen:

If we were Methodists we might have our ushers

Methodistenurch thinks, Listen:

If we were Methodists we might have our ushers standing at the door, and go out and grab people and say. "How are you, brother." "Gad to see you, stater," "lises the Lord, come in and have some salvating."

"You see Williams knows us. That's just exactly the Methodist idea. The spirit of Christianity is 'Go ye out into the highways and hedges.' That's the spirit of Methodism, and it's why the Methodist Church is virile and li that is the spirit of Christianity, then St.

thanity is 'Go ye out into the highways and hedges.' That's the spirit of Methodism, and it's why the Methodist Church is virile and sinewy."

"It that is the spirit of Christianity, then St. Thomas's cannot be a spiritual church?"

"We-ll," said Mr. Merritt, slowly. "I am not here to nudge of others. I have told you what I consider, and what the Methodist Church considers. Christianity to be."

"But don't many Methodist churches rent out their seats in the sams way?"

Mr. Merritt nedded gravely, and said:

"But not many. We must not draw comparisons between the denominations. We must seek another basis. In the Edscorpal Church we find every variety of spirit, but the creed of one is as orthodox as the other. St. Thomas's is very exclusive, as Mr. Williams has told us. St. Ann's, of Eighteenth street went through the same metamorthosis. I remember when they had a drum corps in their Sunday school. Now the church stands with St. Thomas's as also does St. Albans. St. Edward the Martyr, and many others. On the other hand there's no such methodistical church in the Methodist Church as St. dieory, 's Episcopal Church under Dr. liainsford and Dr. Wilson. I wish we had some Methodist churches like that. Their revivais rival ours and their work among the poor is unrivalled by any Methodist church. The Church of the Holy Spirit is another such. Seats here, too, are absolutely free, and they hang out a sign on Sundays, "People coming from the Park stop in." There you have extremes in Episconalianism, with ever grade of exclusiveness thrown in.

"But you find the same thing in the Methodist Church only on a less pronounced scale. The majority of the churches have free seats. I was a member of the Bedford Street Church when Dr. Nowman, now Bishop, was there, and introduced the rental plan. It didn't take well. It wasn't old-fashlonet virile Methodism. But we've get churches where they must select here on the seath of the following spirit of Christian as the respective of the restance of the rental plan. It didn't take well

THE PARNELL FORGERIES

INTRODUCING THE FAMOUS LETTERS IN COURT AT LAST.

The Times Paid About \$5,000 for its Extensive Autograph Collection - Rumor that Sir Charles Russell Will Have the Repentant Forger Tell his Story in Court, Cepyright, 1880, by Tun Sun Printing and Publishing Asso

LONDON, Feb. 14 .- To-day the Attorney General sprang a mine upon court and public by putting the Times's solicitor, Mr. Soames, into the witness box without notice. For nearly three hours, however, Soames did nothing but produce from a big black box at his elbow document after document as called for by the Attorney-General. The majority of them formed part of a batch stolen by a former Land League cierk. They were mostly genuine and harmless, but they led up in a dramatic manner to a sudden and thunderous demand by Webster to produce seven alleged Parnell letters. These were followed by a score or more letters written entirely by Mr. Parnell, or signed by him, and even the prison books and summonses signed by Mr. Parnell when Justice of the Peace, long years ago, were put in, all with a view to pile proof upon proof.

The documents showing the Irish leader's genuine handwriting certainly bore witness to the industry of the Times's agents, if nothing else. Soames alone has been engaged in the hunt nearly two years.

Finally came the famous forged letters themselves, carefully mounted between the thinnest gelatine sheets, so that they might be read without being touched. To those who did not know that Richard Piggott of Dublin was the vendor mention of his name caused a mild sensation. Here it may be mentioned that Piggott was once proprietor of the Irishman and the Shamrock, Nationalist weekly newspapers published in Dublin, which were absorbed by United Ireland. Piggott was a great man in his own estimation, and at one time his ambition scared to the height of imagining he could run the Land League on Fenian lines.

His ambition overleaped itself, and he has since hated Parnell and all connected with him with a vehemence worthy of the most rabid Orangeman. Sir Charles Russell's cross-examination of Piggott will be worth travelling many miles to hear.

The great lawyer's handling of Solleitor Soames was interesting enough in its way. Soames got muddled dreadfully over figures. but even by his grudging admissions it was shown that the purchase of letters and obtaining of proofs in America and elsewhere alone cost about £5,000, a price which, if the letters were genuine, would not be excessive.

Soames will be further cross-examined tomorrow. Meanwhile a number of obscure but vitally important points remain to be brought into full light, such as the manner in which the person from whom Vendor Piggott obtained the forged letters got them, and an explanation of the fact that, although written in 1882, and from that time of great value, they never came into the market until 1887.

If information which has reached me prove correct, Sir Charles Russell will beat the record in sensational revelations by putting the repentant forger into the witness box.

pentant forger into the witness box.

Enthe Associates Press.

Mr. Scames, solicitor for the Times, testified before the Parnell Commission to-day that he visited Dublin in May, 1888, in quest of evidence, At the offices of Mr. Alexander Morphy, Crown Solicitor for Kerry, he had an interview with a person who was introduced to him as a former employee in the office of the League, and who produced a slip bearing the signature of Miss Anna Parnell, specimens of Mr. Patrick Egan's handwriting, and a bundle of documents, which the witness inspected at length. He was first consulted regarding the alleged Parnell letters at the end of November, 1886, He produced five letters, including the letter a fac-simile of which was printed in the Times, Attorney-General Webster said the letters had been photographed. At Chief Justice Hannen's request he handed the photographs to the bench.

Mr. Soames said that Mr. Macdonald, the manager of the London Times, handed him the letters. Witness did not know then from what source they had been obtained. He afterward ascertained from whom they had come. The letters were submitted to an expert in April, 1887. Before that genuine specimens of Parnell's writing were collected, and other specimens have since been collected.

At Attorney-General Webster's request the witness submitted genuine specimens of Mr.

nell's writing were collected, and other specimens have since been collected.

At Attorney-General Webster's request the witness submitted genuine specimens of Mr. Parnell's signature. Soames said he had obtained specimens of the writing of Mr. Henry Campbell, Mr. Parnell's secretary, He had no means of judging who wrote the letter, a factifile of which was published when the facsimile appeared in the Thues. Mr. Inglis, the expert, asked him to get further specimens of Campbell's writing.

Witness here produced further specimens of Parnell's signature, which he had obtained since the fac-simile was published, including letters and summonses which Parnell signed as magistrate, orders of admission to the House of Commons, a paragraph written for a newspaper, and the kilmataham jall book, which contained nine signatures the first written in December, 1881, and the last in May, 1882. Witness was advised by Inglis before the fac-simile was published.

Soame's said he believed the body of the letter was in Campbell's writing, while the signature was Parnell's.

When he discovered the Parnell letters, he also came across documents which he supposed to be Egan's. Three of Egan's letters was

When he discovered the Parnell letters he also came across documents which he supposed to be Fgan's. Three of Egan's letters were found in Carey's house, where two letters in Campbell's writing were also discovered. Witness produced these letters, together with other specimens of Egan's writing.

Sir Charles Itussell said: "We are only able to give these documents a cursory glance. The court must not assume that all will be unquestioned."

Atternet, General, Wabster, receiped, that he

to give these documents a cursory glance. The court must not assume that all will be unquestioned."

Atterney-General Webster rejoined that he did not suppose that Sir Charles Russell would admit the genuineness of the letters.

Soumes testified that Richard Figgott gave the Parnell letters to Houston, the Secretary of the Irish Loyal and Patriote Union, who handed them to Macdonald. Soames next produced a letter from Byrne reforring to a check for £100 which Mr. Parnell promised him when he suddenly went to France in September, 1887. Witness said he had employed Detective Moser to go to America to trace the source of certain documents, which were known to be forgeries. He never used these documents in any way. They were not received through Piggott.

On cross-examination the witness said he was not consulted regarding the publication of the articles on "Parnellism and Crime," though he knew they were being prepared early in 1887. Mr. Flanngan, the son of an Irish Judge, cooperated with a gentleman on the staff of the Thiers in preparing the articles. Up to January, 1888, twelve letters had been obtained from Piggott. Later more letters, written by Egan, O Kelly, and Davitt, were obtained, making a total of seventeen. He didn't know precisely what was paid for the letters. Probably whatever was paid passed through him. The first payment of £1,000 was made to Houston. It was partly for his expenses in going to America and partly for the payment of Dr. Maguire and other assistants. The successive subsequent payments to Houston were £200, £30, £412, £180, £550, £342, and £106, Witness paid Moser about £2,000, Kirby £250, and another agent named Thompson £250.

Touching Mr. Davitt's letter the witness said he took pains to form a conclusive opinion. He decided that it was genuine.

The Situation in Samoa AUCKLAND, N. Z., Feb. 14.-The latest advices from Samoa say that there has been no change in the situation since the last report. There has been no fighting, and Tamasese and Mataafa remain in their strongholds. The British Consut has warned British subjects not to supply natives with arms, and to maintain strict neutrality. The British war ship Calliope has replaced the war ship Royalist. The Ger-man and American war ships remain station-ary. Herr Branders, the leading partisan of Tamasese, has been recalled to Berlin.

BERLIN, Feb. 14 .- A rumor that Prince Bismarck had resigned the Chancellorship caused prices to weaken slightly toward the close of to-day's session of the Boerse. Opera-tors however, attached small credence to the report, which is totally discredited in official

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The Cossack expedition which recently landed at Tajurah, on the Gulf of Aden, is organizing a large caravan, and in-tends to proceed to Ankobar, in Abyssinia.

MISS OAKES'S HEADER.

the Lands on her Chin and Under her Bl. cycle, but Rides On Aguin Gamely.

About 8:10 o'clock last evening, a few minutes after the girls who are engaged in the six days' bicycle race at Madison Square Garden had received the signal to start their five hours' chase about the eight-lap track, and while Miss Jessie Oakes, the English champion, was spurting on the Twenty-sixth street side of the Garden, the right pedal of her wheel became unfastened, and over she went headlong to the hard boards. She fell heavily upon her chin, and before anybody could reach her a tiny stream of blood had trickled down the white throat and the floor. As she lay underneath the machine, with eyes closed, teeth tightly clenched, and ashen faced, she looked as though she were dead. Several attendants ran to her assistance, and picking her up in a dead faint conveyed her to a dressing room. Aphysician who was present was in attendance in a moment, and under his treatment Miss Oakes became conscious after a few minutes. Her nose as well as her chin had been cut and bruised, and everybody thought that the young woman was out of the race, but she exclaimed.

Hurry up, doctor, and patch my face up, 'm losing ground." She then had her little blue hat tled beneath her chin, and remounted her refractory wheel, which had been mended by Tom Eck.

The gameness of this little Englishwoman is

The gameness of this little Englishwoman is something remarkable. She was travelling at the rate of fourteen miles an hour when she fell, and it is not too much praise to say that had a man received the same bruising and cutting up he would be in bed for a day or two, with an accompaniment of court plaster and arnica.

cutting up he would be in bed for a day of two with an accompaniment of court plaster and arnica.

The bright eyes and rosy cheeks which nearly every rider possessed on the opening day and Tuesday have flown, lustreless eyes and colorless faces being the rule. This was especially noticeable at 8 o'clock, whan all but Armaindo and Brown appeared; but as the night wore on the strains of the music and the applause of the 1200 persons present had an inspiriting effect, and patches of color began to light up their haggard faces.

Miss Stanley continues to lead the procession, but Miss Von Blumen will press her very closely before the close on Saturday night. The little Pittsburgher, who is but 17 years of age, does not show signs of fatigue, but her face is pale and her cheeks have hollowed perceptibly within forty-eight hours. Von Blumen is riding more strongly than at any time since the start.

Timothy Dry Dollar Sullivan, the Assemblyman, who is a cousin of Manager O'lirien, is a great admirer of Miss Stanley. About 9 o'clock he expressed the belief that Stanley could not lose, and offered to back his opinion at odds of 5 to 1. Tom Eck, who stood by, said that he would be glad to have \$100 worth of that, and the \$400 stakes were posted with Mr. David Holland, who is Mr. O'Brien's partner. The general opinion of those who are posted is that Mr. Sullivan will lose his money, as an accident which might disable the leader may occur at any time.

Armaindo, clad from top to toe in a close-fitting suit of blue, came out at 9:20 and raced for an hour with the leaders. Ballwin, who

Armaindo, clad from ton to toe in a closefitting suit of blue, came out at 9:20 and raced
for an hour with the leaders. Baldwin, who
was in second place until Wednesday night at
10 o'clock tried hard to wrest her tormer position from Von Blumen, but the latter was too
wiry and rode so steadily that the younger
woman became disheartened and seemed content with third honors. Misses Snallor and
Lewis are fast being overhauled by Miss Oakes,
who seemed to ride all the better for her
tumble.

Nearly all the girls are the recipients of notes
from susceptible young men, and one of the

Nearly all the girls are the recipients of notes from susceptible young men, and one of the long-coated and heavy-caned brigade succeeded in following Miss Baldwin to her dressing room when she retired for a few moments after 9 o'clock. He was interrogated by Mr. O'Brien and said that he was a reporter. He was fired bodily by the muscular manager, who applied a No. 9 shoe where it did the most good.

Among those who were present in the evening were Henry Watterson, Daniel Frohman, Steele Mackaye, Mayor Chapin of Brooklyn, Albert E. Judson, late of Gov, Hill's staff: A. M. Palmer, Harry Miner, Louis Harrison, Assistant District Attorney Frizzerald, ex-Judgo Bedford, Fred Gebhard, J. J. O'Brien, and Judge Martine.

The score at 1 A. M. was:

MISS ENGLEBERT'S BAD AIM.

Wanted to Shoot the Cat, she Says, but In-

stead she Shot Herself. Miss Jennie Englebert of Elizabethport, who on Wednesday afternoon shot herself in Wesson revolver, was so much improved yesterday as to be able to relate her story of the shooting to House Surgeon Perry of the Elizabeth City Hospital. Miss Englebert is 26 years old, and lives with her sister. Mrs. Bauer, at 439 First avenue, Elizabethport, where the shooting occurred. She told Dr. Perry that she had letermined to kill a pet cat, which was subject to fits. She bought a revolver in New York for \$1.25, and on Wednesday afternoon, while her sister was out shopping, she sat in the front basement in a rocking chair and waited for the cat. The cat came into the room presently and had a fit. Then, Miss Englebert says, she began blazing away at the cat, and in the excitement and without meaning to do so she shot herself. The cat is glive

Englebert says, she began blazing away at the cat, and in the excitement and without meaning to do so she shot herself. The cat is give and unburt.

Miss Englebert strenuously denies that she intended to kill herself on account of disappointment in love. Dr. Perry thinks sho may get well.

Police Captain Brant and Drs. Hough and Mack, and the neighbors who rushed into the house when Mrs. Inner gave the alarm, found Miss Englebert seated in a rocking chair heside the kitchen table. Her head rested on the table, which was spattered with blood. There was no blood ou the floor. A mirror rested unright on the table, propped against a lamp. The physicians thought, owing to the absence of powder marks on Miss Englebert's face, that she shot herself with the pistol held some distance away from her head, and directed her aim by the reflection in the mirror. But for the presence of the mirror, there might have been reason to suspect that the shot had been flred by an assassin.

Mrs. Bauer excitedly denied yesterdny that her sister had been first found in the rocking chair in the front basement. "I found her," she said, "out near the wood shed in the back yard when I got home. I myself carried her in and put her in the rocking chair.

"Jonne was to have been married on Saturday," she added. "Everything was ready, and there was no reason why she should have killed herself. The story that her lover had illted her is false."

According to Dr. Mack, however, Mrs. Bauer told him a different story. She said that her sister had intended to kill herself because her lover had jilted her and was going to marry another woman.

It was ascertained that the name of Miss Englebert's lover is flugo Roth or Rode, but where he lived nobody seemed to know, He Is said to be in the employ of the Singer Manufacturing Company.

MEANT DEATH FOR HIS WIFE, TOO. She Escaped it, but Faced it Again to Save the Baby-Wicks's Suicide,

George Wicks, a painter, committed suicide yesterday by cutting his throat with a razor at his home on the top floor, back, at 316 West Thirty-ninth street. Yesterday morning he visited his mother at 308 West Forty-fourth street and told her to discontinue the payment of the premiums on his life insurance policy.

He kissed her on leaving her.
Returning home Wicks drank a cup of coffee and dressed himself in his best clothes. He

and dressed himself in his best clothes. He called his wife into the bedroom and said, after locking the door:

"Milly, there's no use of my living. We can't do it on \$6 a week. I might as well go, and you'll have to go too. I won't struggle on any longer."

"Goorge, don't do it," cried Mrs. Wicks; but Wicks seried his wife by the throat, while with one hand he attempted to catch up a razor from a table near by. Mrs. Wicks broke from him, unfocked the door, and ran into the hall-way screaming for help. Itemembering that she had left her baby askeep on the hed in the room where her husband was, she went back and found her husband dying on the floor, with his throat cut.

No report of the occurrence reached the Coroners' office yesterday, and Wicks's body lay all day in the blue where it had fallen, the had been out of work for a year, but only recently

A Pleasant Confection-Try It.

THE OUTGOING PRESIDENT.

MR. CLEVELAND'S REVIEW OF HIS OWN ADMINISTRATION.

Isn't Official, but Comes Second-handed Through a Writer for the Baltimore Sun -It is a Eulogy of Mr. Cleveland and a Praise of His Tariff and Civil Service Reform Policy-He Feels Grieved that He Has Been Thought to be Unapproachab to Members of Congress and Unwilling to Take Advice from Party Leaders. BALTIMORE, Feb. 14 .- The Sun to-morrow

will publish the following special dispatch from Washington giving a review of President Cleveland's Administration, based upon conversations with the President:

" Less than three weeks of President Cleveland's four years' occupancy of the White House remain, and the record of his Administration is practically made up. A review of the salient features of the Administration, of what it has accomplished and sought to accomplish, and of the difficulties with which it has had to contend is therefore appropriate at this time, and not without value to the country at large.
"The keynote of Mr. Cleveland's polley from

the beginning has been the determination to give the people a practical business-like Administration irrespective of personal considerations. No one who has talked with Mr. Cleveland, who has observed the perfect candor and openness of his language on this point, and has watched the animated play of his features when discussing it, as the writer has done, can fail to be convinced of the earnestness and sincerity of his purpose, his high sense of public duty, and his devotion to the best interests of the people. There is probably no American in public life who has a deeper, more genuine sympathy with the people, and there has never been a President more accessible, or one who surrendered so much of his time to gratify the natural curiosity and interest of the bone and sinew of the land in their Chief Executive than has Mr. Cleveland, In conversation with the writer to-day he remarked with feeling that his afternoon receptions, or handshakes, as he calls them, were the pleasantest incidents of his official He derives a genuine enjoyment from meeting people who come from every section of the country, not in search of office or with any favor to ask, but merely for the sake of exchanging a pleasant word or two with the

"The close of Mr. Cleveland's Administration finds him as busy, and perhaps even busier, than when he was inducted into office. There is now a mass of work before him which will tax even his robust energies to dispose of before inauguration day. He works as hard as any denartment clerk, because he is not content to take things for granted, but insists upon informing himself as to every question he is called upon to decide. The pressure of official and social duties throughout the day is so great that he is seldem able to address himself to the documentary work and correspondence, which is accumulating upon his desk during almost every hour, until 9 octock at night, and he is seidom able to retire before 2 or 3 octock in the morning. He is in his office again by half past 9 in the morning, and from 19 to 1 is busy receiving members of Congress and their constituents. Much of the time is consumed unnecessarily by the want of consideration displayed by Congressmen in introducing persons who merely call to pay their respects. The atternoon receptions were set apart for this class of visitors but it often happens that an influential constituent bobs up at the Capitol, and the member from Wayback or some other of influence upon so valuable a supporter or to tickle the latter's vanity, says. 'Oh, come along, I'll take you up to see the President,' and does so during the hours set apart for official business. The President has never complained of this inconsiderate treatment, but he was greatly gratified and inneressed by the conduct of the late representative Burns of Misseuri, who always presented his constituents, who merely wished to see the President, at the public, the President has been criteised for being 'exclusive,' and the compilain has been freely made that he would not give the representative men of his party the opportunity of consulting freely with him.

"There has never been a time,' said the President on this point. 'when I have not been willing and anxious to talk with members of Congress and leading men in the party.'

It is known to his friends that the President feels cartely the charg than when he was inducted into office. There is now a mass of work before him which will

Congress and leading men in the party.

"It is known to his friends that the President feels acutely the charge that he has held aloof from men whose character and position entitled their opinions to weight, and has been disposed to take the bit between his teeth and act on his own responsibility. He has all along been animated by a high and serious sense of his duty to the people, and this has often prompted him to a course of action in opposition to the wishes or opinions of personal friends. It is the secret, too, of his laborious devotion to matters of routine. He expresses himself very modestly on the latter point, and shows no disjection whatever to exploit his industry.

"It may be because I am awkward at it, he said to-day, ingenuously, 'that I have to work so hard."

"I may be stated that the President is thoroughly satisfied with the practical outcome of his Administration and its effect on the fortunes of the Democratic party. He is very earnest in predicting a great future for the

tunes of the Democratic party. He is very carnest in predicting a great future for the Democracy and in asserting his unqualified devotion to the party.

"It is a grand party,' said he, 'and was rever in better shape than it is at present. When we consider the condition it was in befare the tariff issue was formulated, the want of unanimity, the wide divergence of views on many points, and the hearty, united support it gave me during the campaign, who can doubt that its status has been improved, and that it has a glorious future before it?

"The President is as firm now as he ever was in the opinion that tariff reform is the great living issue for the Democracy. He regards it as an issue in harmony with the spirit and traditions of the party, and one involving enormous benefits to the people. He believes that sooner or later the tolling masses will be thereoughly aroused to an indignant perception of the burdens unjustly imposed upon them by the tariff laws, and of the fact that the taxing power of the mation is being recklessly used for the benefit of a favored few. He does not tolerate the idea that the Democracy was beaten on the tariff base last fall. 'Had cortain conditions been eliminated from the campaign, he says, 'we would have won a decisive victory."

"So far as he is iddividually concerned, he has no regrets at laying down his trust. He thinks the delent of the Democracy is to be de-

"So far as he is iddividually concerned, he has no regrets at laying down his trust. Ho thinks the deleat of the Democracy is to be deplored because of the injury to the public interests, but personally he experienced a profound sense of relief at the prospect of speedy release from the ordeal to which he has been exposed during the past four years. The strain has been so great that no man of less robust health and rugged virility could have withstood it.
"One of the most trying features of his posi-

Co., Kip Gets a Verdict.

Co., Lawrence Kip's wagen ran into a heap of dirth from or a most present that no man of less robusts in child and ranged virility could have with "One of the most trying features of his position has been that in the discharge of his folial duties he has been called upon so trace and good option he valued. Mr. Clavelands which has no existence. He has often he selfated between his personal inclinations may be proposed the property of the clave of the property of the clave of the property of the clave of the good option of the property of the clave of the property of the

office he found the departments filled with incompetents who had found permanent lodgment there through favoritism. His doubt is whether sufficient clearing out has been done to subserve the best interests of the Government, and to give wider scope for civil service reform through its methods in filling the places of inefficient with capable men.

"The President recognizes fully the feeling of the great mass of Democratic office seekers who expected place and recognition, and the disappointment and irritation which resulted from his inability to satisfy them. It is a matter of deep regret to him that he could not do so, but he had a higher public duty to perform, the purification and elevation of the public service, and the elimination from party politics as far as possible of the degrading use of patronage, an evil which has grown to gignnite proportions and was steadly increasing.

"He is very carnest in advocacy of the civil

gigantic proportions and was steadily increasing.

"He is very carnest in advocacy of the civil service system as being a thoroughly practical reform, and in no sense undemocratic. He thinks the work of his Administration has fixed this reform as a permanent feature of our system of Government, and that no party can afford to antagonize it openly. So far as his own status in the party as affected by his attitude on the civil service question is concerned, it may be said that he regards himself as a botter bemocrat than any of his critics.

"The Prosident is especially gratified at the effect of his administration on the prosperity and happiness of the Southern people, both black ami white. He believes in making no distinction between any of the sections, and he deprecates strongly the revival of animosities which were supposed to he dead and buried. He is satisfied that the race problem can be worked out by the people of that section without outside interference.

"He speaks in terms of grateful appreciation of the hearty and united support accorded him by the members of his Cabinet. The Administration, it most be conceeded, will go down in history as unique in the fact that all its members have pulled together from beginning to end, and no personal jealousies or resentments have marred the harmony of its deliberations. Every member of it has been hard-working, energetic, and wholly devoted to the public more such and every department presents an enviable record of important reforms and economies accomplished, and of substantial results in the effort to promote the public service.

"In view of the jobbery and scheming that permeated every department of the public service.

"In view of the jobbery and scheming that permeated every department feature of official life in Washington, no more honorable epitaph could be applied to the Administration now drawing to a close than the emphatic declaration of their service under former regimes, and which seemed to have become a permanent feature of official life in Washin He is very carnest in advocacy of the civil

THE PRESIDENT'S BROTHER REJECTED. A Long Island Congregation Decides Not to

Extend a Call to the Rev. Mr. Cleveland, The Presbyterian church of Southampton, L. I., is without a paster. The Rev. W. N. Cleveland, brother of President Cleveland,

preached in the church one Sunday recently. It is said that his sermon pleased the congregation, and that he was looked upon as their gation, and that he was looked upon as their future pastor. When the congregation took a vote on the question on Wednesday night the result was totally different from what was expected. Mr. Cleveland was rejected by a vote of 50 to 30. The Democrats in the congregation say the vote indicates that Mr. Cleveland was rejected by the Republican members other members assert that politics had nothing to do with the question. They wanted a younger man than Mr. Cleveland.

Mr. Cleveland was once pastor of the Presbyterian church at Patchogue. L. L.

KILLED ON THE ELEVATED.

the Railing and Fell to the Street,

A fatal accident occurred last evening at the Nostrand avenue station of the Kings County Elevated Bailroad in Brooklyn. About 5:30 o'clock an unknown man, apparently a German, hurriedly obtained a ticket and bustled out on the platform as a down-town train was just moving from the station. He jumped was just moving from the station. He jumped on the side of the front platform of the rearcar and clung to the gate, but he was bumped against the iron railing at the end of the platform and knecked off. Before he could recover himself he rolled from the structure to the street. He struck on his head and died almost instantly.

The man was about 45 years old, 5 feet 7 inches in height, and had a light complexion, sandy hair, and chin whiskers. He wore a light yest and trousers, gray mixed undercoat, and a heavy brown overcoat. The body was taken to the Gates avenue police station.

a heavy brown overcoat. The bod to the Gates avenue police station

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.-Representative Baker of New York to-day introduced in the House a bill to regulate commerce between the United States and foreign countries. A preamble to the bill recites that whereas the Dominion of Canada by proclamation of April 13, 1888, declared that fruits and certain seeds should be admitted free of duty and now contemplates rescinding such action; and, whereas, there has been introduced into the Canadian Parliament a bill which places the sale of nursery stock, grown by American nurserymen, under certain restrictions and regulations, with the intention of excluding such American nurserymen from Canada; and, whereas, by recent legislation Canada has imposed an increased export duty on pine saw logs and round manufactured timber, with the intention of making the exportation of such merchandise prohibitory; therefore, the bill provides for the imposition of duties in addition to the present duties equal in amount to the export duties imposed by foreign countries. The bill also embedies the dutiable list included in the bill Mr. Baker introduced last week. certain seeds should be admitted free of

duced last week. A Little Boy Killed by Carbolic Acid, John B. Nugent of 179 West Sixty-third street visited the Coroners' office yesterday, and asked to have an investigation into the death of his two year old son, ohn B. Nugent, Jr., who, it was supposed, died after

John B. Nugent, Jr. who, it was supposed, died after accidentally drinking from a bottle of carboic acid on Feb. 7. Mr. Nugent said he believed that Kate McNaily, a servant, bad put a glass of seed to the child's light Mrs. Nugent had left the girl in care for the little how and a buby, and on the return home Mrs. Nugent found kate at the sink with the baby in her arms and Johnny incensible on the foor. Kate told Dr. Faming that Johnny was thirsty and she sent him to the sink for a strick. Mr. Nugent said he believed the child could not have reached the carbolic acid bottle himself. Abraham Goldfaden applied to the Mayor resterday for a theatre license for Billy McGlory's Ar-mory Hall, which he proposes to lease, and he says that

Col. Kip Gets a Verdict,

Col. Lawrence Kip's wager ran into a heap of

PRICE TWO CENTS.

FALL OF PREMIER FLOQUET.

HIS MINISTRY, DEFEATED IN THE CHAMBER, RESIGNS AT ONCE.

Their Action a Complete Surprise to the Chamber-President Carnot Conferring with Various Leaders-The Next Ministry PARIS, Feb. 14 .- When the question of the wision of the Constitution came up in the Chamber of Deputies to-day Count de Douvillefaillefeu moved that the debate on the subject

be adjourned. Notwithstanding the opposition

of the Government, the motion was adopted by

a vote of 807 to 218. Premier Floquet thereupon announced that the Ministry would immediately resign. Immediately after M. Floquet's announce-ment all the members of the Ministry sent their

resignations to President Carnot.

The Chamber was crowded. The Prince of Wales and Lord Lytton, the British Ambassa-der, occupied sears in the diplomatic gallery.

Baron Mackan, President of the Right, moved to adjourn the debate on the revision question for one week. He declared that the Right desired a complete revision as well as the disso-

to adjourn the debate on the revision question for one week. He declared that the light desired a complete revision as well as the dissolution of the Chamber. A delay of one week would enable the Government to decide in regard to dissolution.

Premier Floquet refused to entertain the metion, saying that the Government could not consent to dissolve the Chamber.

Alackan's motion was rejected—375 to 173.

Count de Douville-Mailieteu, in moving the indefinite postponement of the revision debate, said: "The electoral period virtually begins to day, Let us loave to the people the duty of indicating what kind of revision they desire. Let us not lose time in discussing a question that is in nowise definite. Instead of pursuing a policy of egoism, let us return to a policy of common sense."

Premier Floquet, replying, reminded the House that the Government was pledged to make the revision proposal the immediate order of the day after the Scratin d'Arrondissensed bill.

At the conclusion of M. Floquet's remarks a division was taken, with the result above given. The resignation of the Ministry was a complete surprise to the Chamber, M. Floquet had said nothing implying an intention to make a motion to adjourn a Cabinet question. Both the Left and the Right were unaware how the Ministry would regard the vote. The majority included the members of the Right and a number of Opportunities.

After the adjournment the Radical Left and the Extreme Left held a meeting and sent delegates to M. Floquet to express regret at the half of the Cabinet, and congratulate the retring fremier upon the immess of the position he had assumed.

President of the Senate, A rumor was current this afternoon that M. Meline had been asked to form a Cabinet of Sprayen. President of the Chamber of Deputies, Immediately after the adjournment he issued a manifesto to the electors of the Deputies and to the solve. In this party for "the overthrow of a discredited Ministry well knew would be rejected by the Senate." He proceeds:

"We would not allow the Ca

Ives Can't Have a Change of Venne.

Ives and Stayner can't have a change of venue to Kings county in the civil suit of the Cheinnati, Ham-iton and Dayton Railroad, in which they are now held prisoners in Ladiow street jail. Judgo O Brien, has de-ded their motion. He says that the Aurella, at 281 rich avenue, was unsolutedly less a domicile when the sil was begun. The pariners are held in \$250,000 ball sach, and Ladiow street jail is likely to be a long home.

Bank Sneak Harding Brought Home, Henry F. Harding, the daring bank speak their, by the example from the thereal Sessions Court room in thefolor, was brought here from Philadelphia last might by Police Captain Notlenghim. When agreed int week he had a life inager and sewed up in his clothes were thoughts. There are charges enough against int to send him to prison for thirty seven years.

Warmer and Still Fair.

A storm of considerable dimensions, but as yet of slight energy, has developed in the Rocky Mountain region, with snow in Colorade, Inacta, and Michigan, and rain in Louisiana. Arkansas and Texas. The remainder of the country was generally fair yesterday. The high pressure continues to move toward as from the South, and warmer and fair weather may be expected to day.

The Weather Yesterday.

Indicated by Perry's thermomotor, in The Ses building: 1A M. 10° (A M. 14° 19 A. M. 16°) 12 modulel: 1A P. M. 28°; 11 modulel: 14° Average 210° Average on Feb. 14.

Nignal Office Predictions, For Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Mas-

suchusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and eastern New Fork, fair; warmer; westerly winds. For, fair: warmer, westerly what.

For eastern Pennysivania and New Jersey, fair;
warmer, westerly winds, becoming variable.

For the District of Commbia, Maryland, Delawars, and
rickins fair, skipathy warmer, variable winds, becom-Virginia fair, slightly warmer, the casterity of the casterity of the casterity of the casterity of the casterity winds, fair, except light show on the lakest warmer, casterity winds.

JOILINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Collector Mayone went to Washington yesterday, and on't go again before March 4. won't go again before March 4.

Judge O'Brien has granted an absolute divorce to
George Muller from Sophia Muller. George Muller from Sophia Moller.
John Schmidt, bookhander, lest \$5,000, and R. Oppenheim, diamond dealer, not \$500 by fire at 47 Malden lane hast night.
Joseph Smith of 120 West Twenty-fifth street was sentented to fifteen years in State trison yesterday by Judge Cowing on his plea of guilty of rape.

ten ed to lifteen years in State prison yesterday by Judac Cowing on his plea of guilty of rape.

The building 84 Broadway and 3.5 and 7 Wall street has been mortraged for \$750,000 by William Wheeler smith to the built for savings.

The trial of Dt. Reynolds for alleged fraudulent claims against a fire instrance company was interrupted yeared by the serious libess of Henry Lehrburgh, one of the juros.

The St. Joseph's Lyceum will hold their twelfth recention at the Lexington Avenue Opera House Feb 25. The anction sate of bayes will take place on Feb. 17 at their club rooms, 167 West Feath street.

Hohert Wilson of 30 East Thirty second street fell from his burgy last evening at Fourth avenue and Piffy-sixth attent and received severe migries about the head. He was removed to be home.

The leading building associations of this city and the

street and received severe injuries about the head. Be was removed to his home.

The leading building associations of this city and the neighborhood have joined in a project to publish a semi-monthly newspaper, called the Generalize Building association interests.

A a social meeting of the Association of the Alumni of Columbia Collece in the library building of the college the evening Frost. A. C. Merriam will give an illustrated lecture on the "Discoveries made by the American School of Classical Studies at Athens."

Suparintendent Murray caught a bad cold while he engaged with the street car strike, and the Commissioners have granted bin a month's leave of absence. Today he and his wife start for St. Augustine. Chief Inspector Byrnes will be acting Superintendent.

Gen John Sawton formerly Commissioners of Public